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Between 13th and 14th.
Between 13th and 14th rooms with bath.
Bath with running water, 2nd floor.
Attractive rates on the American or European Plan.
Satisfying table, excellent service.
Previous location from 12th to 13th St.

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SEE WHAT CUTICURA DOES FOR MY HAIR AND SKIN

The Soap keeps my skin fresh and clear and scalp free from dandruff. The Ointment soothes and heals any skin trouble. Sample Each Free by Mail.

CONTINENTAL ARMY. "A SHAM," HE SAYS

Col. Roosevelt Scores Preparedness Plan in Letter to Security League.

ADVOCATES A SYSTEM, MODELED AFTER SWISS

Former Chief Executive Asserts President Wilson Has Permitted Slaughter of Americans.

The name of Theodore Roosevelt and his attitude toward increased military preparedness was cheered to the echo last night at the convention of the National Security League, when his sister, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, read a letter from him urging the country to arm.

Former President Roosevelt's letter asserted that the proposal by the administration for a continental army "is a sham." He took issue with President Wilson, declaring that "the President says that when the naval program is finished we will have twenty-five effective battlefleets for the second line of defense—the general board, on the contrary, shows that we will have but thirteen and that the other twelve are fit only for harbor defense, or a third line." He advocated universal military service for the United States "on the Swiss and Australian models, adapted to our own needs."

The former President's letter was, in part, as follows:

"During the last three years we have been technically at peace. But during those three years more of our citizens have been killed by Mexicans, Germans, Austrians and Huns than were killed during the entire Spanish war. It is true that the American citizens killed during the last three years have been mostly non-combatants, including women and children, although many men are killed instead of full-grown men in uniform surely increases instead of diminishes the horror.

"Killed on Our Own Soil."

"We have had a great many more citizens killed during this time of alleged peace, and thanks to the activities of the emissaries of foreign governments with the torch and the bomb on our own soil, we have had much more American property destroyed than was the case during the open war with Spain; and whereas no benefit whatever has come from this loss of life and destruction of property during the last three years, the short war with Spain brought incalculable benefits to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and to speak of ourselves, February 12 it will be a year since the time when we notified Germany that we would hold her to a strict accountability; and during the seven months many passenger ships have been sunk by German or Austrian submarines in defiance of our warning.

"The total deaths on these ships since March last amount to between 2,000 and 2,100. The campaign against them has been a campaign of sheer kindness on a vast scale than any indulged in in a like time by any of the old-time nations of the world, and it has cost the lives of non-combatants, including many hundreds of women and children, thus taken exceeds many times over the aggregate in all the sea fights of the war of 1812, both on the American and the British side. It is over double the number of lives lost by the British sailors in Nelson's three great victories at the battle of Trafalgar, at the battle of the Nile and the battle of the Baltic combined. It much exceeds the total number of lives lost in the Union navy—and, indeed, in the Union and Confederate navies combined—during the civil war.

"Base and Cowardly."

"The United States senator or governor of a state, or other public representative, who takes the position that our citizens should not, in accordance with their lawful rights, travel on such ships, and that we need not occupy a position precisely and exactly as base and as cowardly (and I use those words with scientific precision) as is his wife's face was slapped on the public streets and the only action he took was to tell her to stay in the house.

"Every man who is both intelligent and patriotic must therefore advocate preparedness, thoroughgoing and adequate, and therefore the willingness to incur the necessary expense for financial preparedness.

"For eighteen months, with this world-wide before our eyes, we, as a nation, have sat upon our hands, preparing in any shape or way. It is an actual fact that there has not been one added to the American army or navy so far, because of anything that has occurred. As regards the navy, I call your attention to the fact that the statement in the President's message as to what the present naval program will produce is not borne out by the statements of the general board of the navy. For example, the President says that when this program is finished we will have twenty-five effective battlefleets for the second line of defense. The general board, on the contrary, shows that we will have but thirteen and that the other twelve are fit only for harbor defense, or a third line. In other words, they are not efficient fighting ships. They are not second-line ships at all.

The proposed program is a paper program. It is entirely inadequate to our needs. It is a proposal not to do some thing effective immediately, but to do something entirely ineffective immediately, and to trust that the lack will be made good in succeeding years.

"At present, if it is needed is immediate to strain every nerve of the government, so that this year we will begin work on half a dozen formidable fighting battlefleets, and formidable speedy armed cruisers.

Other Arms of Service.

"We need the best types of sea-going submarines. We need an immense development of the Aviation Corps. I wonder how many of our people understand that at this time the total strength of the officers and men in the French Aviation Corps surpasses in number the total strength of the officers and enlisted men in the United States Army.

"But taking the simplest case of the regular army and the regular navy, we are not enough. A democracy should do its

own fighting. I believe in universal service on the Swiss and Australian models, adapted to our own needs; that is to military training in the schools after the age of sixteen and, too, for a six-months service with the colors in the field for every man between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one.

"The proposed continental army is a sham. It would be merely an inefficient rival of the National Guard. For a year or so, during the period of the military training in the schools, we cannot expect men to sacrifice their business interests and put themselves at a disadvantage compared to their less patriotic business rivals as a permanent thing. They ought not to do it. Military training should be required as a matter of right and not asked as a matter of favor of all our citizens. In a free democracy the nation has a right to the service of its citizens both in war and in peace.

(Continued From First Page.)

Hall, at 8:15 o'clock, and will be open to the public.

The presiding officer will be John P. Mitchell, mayor of New York city, sent to the league's convention as the personal representative of the governor of New York. A great delegation of New Yorkers is attending the convention, and this morning 150 prominent Marylanders, of the Maryland League for National Defense, arrived in Washington on a special train and marched into the convention hall to take part in the proceedings, amid cheers from the other delegates.

Urges Adequate Naval Force for Defense of the Coasts on Atlantic and Pacific

Henry A. Wise Wood, chairman of the conference committee on national defense, of New York outlined today before the convention of the National Security League "an adequate naval policy for the United States," which he reduced, in part, to these terms:

"Maintain at all times in the Atlantic a force superior to that of Germany; and

"Maintain at all times in the Pacific a force superior to that of Japan; and endeavor to protect the Panama Canal.

Mr. Wood told something of what he declares are the ambitions of Germany and Japan, and said, in part:

"If we intend to defend our position in the northern continent, we must have 5,720 miles of coast to be considered; if against invasion directly by way of the Pacific, we have 10,940 miles to be dealt with.

Immense Coast Lines.

"The north and east coasts of South America measure 5,500 miles, and its west coast, 3,300 miles. If it be our intention to continue to support the Monroe doctrine we shall have to defend in this hemisphere 14,220 miles of coast upon the Atlantic side, and 16,240 miles upon the Pacific side, or upon both sides, 30,460 miles, which is considerably more than the circumference of the earth.

The foregoing makes it plain that these coast lines must be defended from within, but must be defended from without, if they be defended at all. It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine what is a navy sufficient for the purpose in size and kind.

"Turning now to the subject of our policies, it may be said with accuracy that the United States has no policy at the moment. With the destruction of our citizens, while upon foreign merchant ships or upon our own merchant ships, we offer no armed interference, nor do we offer armed interference if our citizens are on board, their property and children outraged, their property confiscated. Furthermore, it is to be doubted whether at the moment we are willing to enforce by armed intervention such of our domestic policies as are inimical to the interests of foreign nations. If, for instance, the Japanese fleet, conveying troops to the coast of California, or of adjacent Mexico, and the command that we abandon our Asiatic exclusion policy or fight, and the canal were blocked, I doubt not we should instantly abandon our exclusion policy.

Reaction of Opinion.

"Therefore, to discuss a naval policy for the United States at this time would seem a mere academic occupation, were it not for certain indications which are present that we are about to experience a nation wide reaction of opinion, which cannot fail to crystallize into a national spirit, a national spirit finding expression in a definite code of policies dealing with foreign affairs in order to sustain which the United States, if need be, will declare war.

"Germany is an expanding nation with imperial ambitions as yet uncurbed, thirsting for sea power wherewith to create for herself a colonial empire second to that of no other nation. Finding herself beset in Africa and Asia by powerful rivals already in possession, it is not unnatural that she should have turned to the only remaining continent which is occupied by little powers and free of great ones, therein to set up her dependencies upon which her growth overseas depends. Nor is it surprising that the prosecution of this her colonial policy in South America, which has been so carefully outlined by her economists, should have been held in abeyance thus far.

co-operation our next was probably will determine. Meanwhile, it is upon the assumption that we shall have to bear in full the brunt of our defense against a coalition of powers making common cause against us that we shall have to formulate our naval policy.

Henry Woodhouse Explains Needs of United States Navy for Its Aviation Equipment

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., retired, presented today at the convention of the National Security League, made by Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America, of the needs of the United States in the way of military and naval aviation. Mr. Woodhouse was unable to be present. His paper was, in part, as follows:

"The navy needs immediately:

- (1) At least three more aviation stations at important naval centers in the United States and one at each of the important naval bases in the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, Guantanamo, the Panama Canal Zone and Porto Rico, with between twenty to forty sea planes and aeroplanes at each base.
- (2) At least two fully equipped mother ships for sea planes, with at least one dozen aviators and twice as many sea planes permanently assigned to each ship.
- (3) The navy should acquire large seaplanes for submarine warfare and torpedo launches.

"The army has at present only one aviation station, at San Diego. The station consists conventionally of half a dozen hangars. The army has charge of the work of coast defense, and the half dozen aeroplanes at San Diego are all there to protect miles of coast.

Eight Aviation Stations.

"There should be at least eight aviation stations at or near different military centers, with at least two full squadrons at each station.

"In Europe they allow an aeroplane for each battery; we might allow one aeroplane to three batteries.

"To start this work for the army would cost \$5,000,000.

"The militia is the backbone of our defense and the bulk of our fighting forces in all past wars. The militia has not any aeroplanes, except—and the few that it has—of which it is supplied with the equipment inside of a year there would be seventy-five thousand aeroplanes, and many trained militia flyers to each company.

"To create a reserve of 284 aeroplanes and aviators would cost only \$1,100,000, or provide, or \$100,000 for each company."

Miss Boardman Discusses Duty of American Public Toward National Red Cross

Miss Mabel Boardman of the executive committee of the American National Red Cross delivered a brief address today before the convention of the National Security League at the New Willard Hotel, in which she discussed the duty of citizens of this country toward the Red Cross for the sick and wounded men who may be called upon to defend their country.

Miss Boardman said, in part:

"Japan, with a population of 40,000,000, has a membership in its Red Cross of 1,800,000. Germany, with a population of 67,000,000, has more than a million members in its Red Cross, 700,000. The United States, with a population of 100,000,000, contributes to this great international organization in its Red Cross a membership of 27,000. Japan has an endowment fund of thirteen millions, and there are millions in the endowment funds of other Red Cross societies. The American Red Cross has an endowment of less than \$500,000. And yet with this meager material aid and this small endowment it has provided already a definite plan and has as its aim the greatest value. It is far from perfect. It is far too small.

Duty Toward the Red Cross.

"It is the duty of every man, woman and child in this country to do their share in adequately preparing for the care of the sick and wounded men who defend their country, through the medium of the American Red Cross, the official organization for volunteer relief of the United States government, created by act of Congress for this purpose, and recognized under the treaty of Geneva by every one of the signatory powers. Patriotism is not a virtue, it is a duty. And only by active participation in the Red Cross may we give expression to our patriotism.

"In the centuries of man's existence his vulnerability to weapons of warfare has not increased one iota, whereas the invention of man creates today the most terrible weapons ever produced for the destruction of human life. Against these weapons the weapons of our army and navy must place their human bodies in the protection of their country. The men who have a right to receive from the great mass of their fellow-citizens adequate provision for the proper care of the sick and wounded in war, must be devoted first to the fighting forces. No medical corps of any army has ever been able, therefore, to equal to the demands that war will make upon it. Upon the civilian population, therefore, falls the duty of being adequately prepared for this service, and the American Red Cross has a definite organization for such work."

Brooklyn Navy Yard Channel Not Deep Enough to Insure Safe Passage of Warships

The fact that there is not sufficient water, at times, in the channels leading to the Brooklyn navy yard to insure entering or leaving the yard of the larger battlefleets recently built was made public today at the convention of the National Security League at the New Willard Hotel, as the result of the reading of a copy of a letter from Secretary Daniels to Speaker Clark, dated January 8, 1916.

Dr. J. E. Hausman, secretary of the recently organized American Legion, is in Washington to attend the convention of the National Security League. Dr. Hausman said the legion, which aims to enroll the names and addresses of all former members of the army and navy and others who may be called upon to fight in case the United States ever becomes engaged in war, has its headquarters at No. 8 Bridge street, New York city.

Robert Bacon Says the Call on Americans by Americans Sounds From House to House

Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France and former Secretary of State, delivered an address at last night's meeting of the convention of the National Security League, at the New Willard Hotel, in which he asserted:

"The increase in the size of ships has not yet reached its limit. Through injuries received in battle a ship could readily be drawing more water than normally at a time when it was most necessary to dock her.

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CONVENTION NOTES.

Henry L. West, former Commissioner of the District of Columbia and a former newspaper man of Washington, arrived in Washington yesterday to assist with the organization and management of the convention of the National Security League at the New Willard Hotel.

About six months ago Mr. West went to New York to become executive secretary of the National Security League.

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Most of the delegates to the convention are registered at the New Willard Hotel, although the Pittsburgh delegation is at the Adelphi. Gov. Whitman designated Mayor Proctor of Utica as his personal representative.

Included in the New York delegation are Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War; George B. Wickersham and James M. Beck, both former Attorneys General of the United States; Gen. John B. O'Ryan, head of the state National Guard, and Henry A. Wise Wood.

Officers of the National Security League received an interesting letter from far-off Hawaii, indicating that the Hawaiian branch of the league is in the top of increased military preparedness. The letter, which is from Alfred L. Castle, a Honolulu lawyer, is, in part, as follows:

"Hawaii, for its size, is probably better prepared than any other territory in the Union, because the present administration here, aided by the very active brigadier general of the National Guard, is making a vigorous campaign to enlist the young men of the Hawaiian Islands, which has had military training for many years.

DRAWING UP THE PLANS FOR MOBILIZING ARMY

Secretary Garrison Co-Operating With Committee of Railway Officials for Use of Roads.

Comprehensive plans for use of the railroads in mobilizing the army are being drawn up by Secretary Garrison in co-operation with a committee of railroad officials headed by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern railroad.

Secretary Garrison announced today that the committee has been authorized by all the railroads to give him full information as to equipment and other data to supplement that already in possession of the Army War College. The work is in line with President Wilson's suggestion that full information be necessary for the mobilization of the nation's resources. Secretary Daniels and the navy advisory board already have begun collecting data on manufacturing plants. Secretary Houston has informed the President the Department of Agriculture constantly has in its possession accurate information regarding food supplies.

The President has discussed the question of industrial preparedness with all the members of his cabinet.

OPPOSED TO HUGHES BILL.

Minnesotans Tell Senate Committee of Convict Industry in State Prison.

Charles S. Reed, warden of the Minnesota state penitentiary, and Ralph W. Wheelock of the board of control of the prison, appeared before the Senate committee on education and labor Wednesday in opposition to the passage of the Hughes bill to regulate the interstate transportation of convict-made goods.

The two officials explained that the Minnesota convicts were engaged in the manufacture of twine and harvesting machinery in competition with the surplus production, particularly in years of poor crops in Minnesota, be sold outside that state.

BETTER SHIP INSPECTION.

Proposed to Repeal Law Placing Limit on Assistants.

The law limiting the employment of assistant steamship inspectors to ports clearing more than 225 ships annually would be repealed by a bill reported favorably yesterday by the House merchant marine and fisheries committee.

Since the law was passed, ships have increased greatly in size and as a result a hardship is worked on ports clearing small numbers of large boats, it is said. The inspectors would receive from \$2,400 to \$2,600 on the great lakes to \$2,400 in the ports of New York.

DAISY CHAIN IN DISFAVOR.

Vassar Students Say Commencement Feature Is Mere Beauty Contest.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., January 21.—The daisy chain, a feature of Vassar College commencement, will be eliminated next June and perhaps abolished. The senior class at Vassar voted recently to abolish the practice of wearing twenty-four of the prettiest girls in the sophomore class to carry the famous chain.

This decision is attributed to the growth of a sentiment among Vassar students that the daisy chain is not in harmony with Vassar's democratic ideals and that the selection of the girls to carry the chain has become a beauty contest.

Miss Dorothy Bailey, chairman of the class day committee, announces that the whole sophomore class will take part in the exercises next June and will carry small garlands of smilax and daisies.

At the Tango Tea

You'll surely see We're all of happy mind.

The gladsome glee Reaches high degree When they serve—

Best for parties and home treats

SENATE TO RESUME MONDAY.

Adjournment Taken to Give Committee Time to Work.

In order to permit the committees to work steadily on the preparation of legislation, the Senate adjourned last night until Monday. This course was decided on at a conference of administration senators. The Philippine bill will be taken up Monday and a vote probably will be reached within a few days. At that time it is hoped that conservation measures and the rural credits bill will be ready. There is no expectation of national defense measures being reported for many weeks.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c. Advertisement.

Plan to Transfer Consul Higgins.

Arrangements to transfer American Consul Edward Higgins from Stuttgart, Germany, to some other country are being made today by the State Department. Higgins will not be recalled or granted a leave of absence. He has become objectionable to the German government because of alleged criticism against Germany, and is said to be persona non grata.

Investigation Is Desired.

Investigation of interests seeking to influence waterways legislation is asked in a resolution introduced by Representative Fear of Wisconsin. It names specifically the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, the Alabama Power Company, the Atlantic Coast Road Owners' Association and "The Mississippi River Lobby."

Porto Rican Bill Favored.

The Porto Rican government reorganization bill, pending for several years, has been ordered favorably reported by the House insular affairs committee. It would liberalize home government on the island, providing an elective senate as well as the present elective house, create a public utilities commission and give the island a federal judge.

Reductions in Price on Men's Shirts

95c for Shirts which formerly sold at \$1.50

—of Madras and French Prints—in good assortment of patterns—with short semi-bosoms—both plain and pleated. All are this season's styles.

\$2.85 for Shirts which sold at \$4 and \$5

—made of silk and linen—in splendid variety of desirable patterns—all of them this season's shirts.

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Sole Washington Agent for Stein-Block Smart Clothes and Dunlap Hats

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"The Velvet Kind"

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Salted Cartons of Pints & Quarts at all dealers.

CHAPIN-SACKS MFG. CO.

"The Velvet Kind" Cream of Ice Creams Lincoln 390

SAYS BUSINESS MEN FAVOR PREPAREDNESS

Gen. Harries, Former D. C. Militia Commander, Tells of Sentiment in the West.

Major Gen. George H. Harries, D. C. N. 11, retired, has arrived in Washington to serve as a delegate to the convention and a member of the committee on resolutions of the National Security League.

Gen. Harries, who came from his home in Omaha, Neb., with the delegation to the convention from that far-off city, said he was surprised and gratified to find so many prominent business men in Washington from all over the country to attend the convention in the interest of increased military preparedness.

"Talking with a number of these men," Gen. Harries said, "I found that many of them were only too glad to pay their own expenses for this trip, and to give of their time in the public interest. Many of them thought they could not spare time from their affairs to get away, but partners, friends and others urged them to come, on the ground that this is no time to hang back, or in other ways to withhold support from the movement to put the country in a state of defense. We must all put our shoulders to the wheel at this time, particularly—that is the view of men with whom I have talked at this convention—from New York, Boston and the middle west, where I now reside."

The first meeting of the resolutions committee, held this afternoon in the ballroom of the New Willard Hotel, Gen. Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War, is chairman of the committee. Other members include Gen. Woodhull of Washington, Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State, L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, and Sidney Ballou of Honolulu, H. I.

Frank H. Measley, seventy-five, died at his home in England. Mr. He survived by twelve children, twenty-one grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

WEST

14th and G Sts. east

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